A VERY PLAIN TALK FOR OUR FARMER READERS

The Tariff-Fertiliser and the Surplus. Something That No American Citizen Can Afford to Pass Unread-A Voice from the State of Michigan.

As a farmer, I wish to talk to my brethren on the questions of the surplus, the tariff and a few kindred subjects in a manner that can be readily understood. As an illustration I will cite the experience of my father and a Mr. Allen who several years ago came to Michigan and each purchased a farm, the highway only dividing their places. They only had enough means to procure their land, and as there were houses to build and stock to buy they were compelled to raise money by mortgaging their land, which they each did to the amount of \$1,000, giving ten notes of \$100 at 4 per cent., one note and interest on whole, payable yearly. Things worked along smooth until a drought compelled them to give a second mortgage of \$500 on seven years' time to enable them to hold their

About this time a mutual friend started a mill in the city of Detroit for the production of a land fertilizer. Father and Allen were induced by this friend (Smith, by name) to invest in a few barrels of his fertilizer, which proving an excellent article, caused them both to procure enough the following year to scatter over the whole farm. The consequence was that the most unprecedented crop-the like of which they had never figured on-was secured. This year they had a good round surplus as the result of the well applied fertilizer.

Father goes to the bank and finds six of his one hundred dollar notes with interest unpaid. As they ealled for interest the total would make \$684. After some parley he bought the notes for \$634, saving \$50 by doing so. His second mortgage remained, but he concluded that could easily he met, so built some needed fences and made other improvements with the balance of his surplus. Allen, on the other hand, was stunned at his enormous surplus; besides he had at-tended some indignation meetings held by the farmers in the community, protesting against Smith for charging so high prices for his fertilizer. It was a well known fact that Smith went into the business with but very buggy with fast horses and fine clothes, employed 150 men, and seemed to be rolling in better clothed than Europeans. wealth. He (Allen) would not increase his no more of his expensive fertilizer. Time uniformity. his place to clear the other half

Now, if the reader will simplify the United States finances, make the bonded debt the farmer's mortgage, the tariff the fertilizer. he will readily comprehend the whole question as between a protective tariff and free wealth, builds up factories who employ thousands of men, and no one the loser but the foreigner. Now we will leave it to the reader, be his politics what they may, if this illustration is not a fair one, and by a little thought make the issue plain and unmistaka-

The last campaign was won by the Democrat free traders by the hue and cry of over ninety million surplus heaped in the treasury. Cleveland admits, in his letter of acceptance, that there is now over one hundred and thirty millions, and all this time the law has permitted his secretary to pay out of this surplus a premium for outstanding bonds. The Republicans want this surplus paid out just this way. They want to continue the tariff (the fertilizer), get the debt paid off, keep the factories and men employed and continue the general prosperity. The Democrats want to reduce the surplus by stopping the tariff, doing away with the fertilizer and let Smith and his men shift as best they can. Farmers, you certainly have distinguishing business faculty enough to decide on which side of this issue you will vote.

Detroit, Oct., 888. JOHN T. GROAT.

Free Potatoes, Too.

While the British tin trust and salt trust are preparing for free tin plate and free salt the thrifty Scotch farmer is anxiously hoping that free trade will give him a splendid market for his potatoes. Here is an item fectioner and Purveyor of Aug. 1, 1888:
"As much as 1,166,000 sacks of 168 pounds

each of potatoes were shipped from this country to New York during the last nine months. These were mostly sent from Scotland; only a comparatively few additional were sent to New York from the continent, some 80,000 bags. Besides those sent to New York potatoes were also sent to Philadelphia and one or two other ports. If the trade were absolutely free there is no doubt that very large shipments would continue to be made in future years, thus benefiting not only our industrious growers, but also securing an abundant supply of excellent tubers, well suited for rich and poor alike, at very moderate prices, to the principal cities on the American seaboard." Of course it will benefit the "industrious

of New York state and of New Jersey look upon the prospect with equal joy? We think not.—New York Press.

Better a Little Than None at All. After writing a message in favor of free trade generally, and having attempted to establish a special system of free trade in fish with Canada, against the advice and counsel of The Sun, Mr. Cleveland has now adopted The Sun's policy of protection in regard to railroads. He tells the senate that something should be done to stop the competition by the Canadian railroads with those of the United States.

As it is now, they undersell us. They carry goods cheaper than we can, and, in consequence, they are doing a great deal of work which otherwise would be done by our roads. Mr. Cleveland wants this to be forbidden, so that shippers shall hand over their goods to the native corporations and the profits in carriage shall remain in native coffers. protection.

We have always regretted that Mr. Cleveland did not agree with us upon the fishery question; but now he has come over to our aide in that matter, and it is also better to be a protectionist in the matter of railroads only than not to be a protectionist at all .-New York Sun.

Chief Arthur, who is at the head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, has again expressed his approval of Gen. Harrison's course in the labor riots and on labor questions. Soon after Gen, Harrison was nominated Mr. Arthur said that he saw nothing in his record which should prevent any workingman from voting for him. He has recently reiterated that opinion, and in referring to the labor disturbances at Indianapolis in 1877, he says, as to Gen. Harrison's utterances there, that in his opinion Gen. Harrison said nothing which any honest man might not have said -lows State Register

The Milk in the Cocounut. "Ab," said the tariff reformer, "if you will only consider this, my friend. You save seventeen cents a day in the cost of living un-

der my system. "True," replied the far seeing workingman, "but I lose \$1 in wages. What do you call the eighty-three cents that I don't get!" "Why, my dear sir, that is your surplus, and the object of my reform is to remove the

"Oh, I see," said the far seeing workingman, as he walked to the polls and voted the straight Republican ticket-his guarantee of home, health and comfort. - New York Press.

Coal Baron Scott will get his full share of the 50 cents a ton advance on coal. He is in the ring, or is the ring; and a part of every dollar paid by the poor under this extortion goes to swell his millions. Coal is a free trade article. Scott, the coal baron, is Cleveland's right hand man and the boodle manager of the Democratic campaign. Fifty cents a ton raise on coall "Tariff Reform." FACTS ABOUT WOOL

Democrath: Conspiracy Against the Far-

nent Demo-ratic papers in the country, made a telling point against the free trade schemers, when it declared that every other interest was conciliated in order that the Democratic representatives might be solidified for the assault upon the duty on wool. "Free wool," in the anguage of The Sun, "was regarded as the king post of the new tariff roof under which the country was to live until free trade had enveloped every other industry." Sheep husbandry is distributed over the entire nation. This is one great industry in which every section shares or can share. The authors of the Mills bill calculated that if they could this year repeal the tariff on wool, they would have no difficulty next year in inducing the farmers of the country to act with them in removing the duty from woolen and all kinds of manufactured goods. This year, they said, we will take the duty off raw wool, and by that means get the support of the woolen manufacturers against the farmers. Next year the farmers, deprived of their duty on wool, will all help us reduce the tariff on woolen goods. In the meantime we will throw dust in the eyes of the farmers by offering them cheap

umber, free salt, nails and agricultural im-But this Democratic programme is thoroughly understood, and the great mass of the manufacturers of the country have remonstrated against the Mills bill. They will stand by the farmers in demanding protection for wool. If the farmers know their own interests, they will vote with the manufacturers in favor of protection to American industries

generally. This country is second among the wool producing countries of the world, Australia being the first, South America third, and Russia fourth. The total wool product amounts to about 2,000,000,000 pounds, of which this country produces one-sixth. The United States has increased its wool product (and at the same time increased the fertility of its soil), from 60,000,000 pounds in 1860 to more than 300,000,000 pounds in 1884. In Europe, under the competition with Australia and South America, the wool product has declined 25 per cent, and stands nearly where it did forty years ago. In England the home consumption of wool increased only 9 per cent., barely keeping pace with the population; while in this country the home consumption from 1870 to 1880 increased 70 per cent, with 30 per cent. increase in population. little capital, and now ran around in a top This fact proves that our people are able to wear what they produce and that they are

The prices of wool have been maintained wealth if he knew himself and would have under a protective tariff, with remarkable

place all clear. Allen-well he sold half of free trade Democrats the duty on wool was addressed to him. Equally as serious violaonce poured into our markets, and the sheep industry immediately began to decline. In 1884 there were in the country 50,626,626 paign document issued by Chairman Townsheep; in 1885, 50,360,243; in 1886, 48,322,231; in 1887, 44,759,314, and in 1888, 40,000,000. trade. The tariff increases the government's These figures, up to 1887, are taken from the report of the treasury department and are correct. They show a decline, by the reduction on the tariff in 1883, of 10,000,000 sheep in four years, and a corresponding loss in the food supply of the country? Had there been no reduction in the tariff, there would have been an increase in the number of sheep to over 60,000,000 before this time; so the loss to the country may be placed at 20,000,-000, which represents a loss in wool and in animal food of many million dollars. Reduce the tariff again, and the decrease will go on until we are entirely dependent upon not include the army of additional employes Australia, South America and Russia. Then under this administration in every departwe would be compelled to purchase annually, ment of the government. All told, the govfrom other countries, between three and four million pounds of wool.

> In view of the fact that sheep husbandry is all the while declining in Europe, this great demand would at once raise the price Press of wool. We would pay to foreigners as much as we would pay our own farmers. The money would go abroad, and thus the farmers would be deprived of an important source of revenue. It is the duty of every citizen, as he values the prosperity of his country, to work and vote against this assault upon the wool in-

THE STORY BRIEFLY TOLD. What Tariff Agitation and Free Trade

Have Done in the Past. At the next national anniversary of our independence it will be just a century since which we clip from The British Baker, Con- Washington signed the first federal tariff act. It was not "for revenue only," but for the protection of the people. It began with the words, "Whereas, it is necessary for the support of the government, for the discharge of the debt of the United States and for the encouragement and protection of manufacturers, that duties be levied on imported

This tariff, modified but slightly (excepting a temporary increase during the war of 1812), was continued until 1816. Important industries were slowly vitalized. Business sprang into vigorous life. Commerce was expanded. An industrious and contented people prospered under the accumulations of national enterprise and wealth.

In 1816, through the ascendency of the Democratic party, this tariff was repealed, and one with the lowest possible duties regrowers" of Scotland, but will the farmers placed it. The furnaces and factories that had sprung up, hardly as yet firmly established, were annihilated by foreign competition, and Great Britain deluged our markets with goods poured in below constructive cost, Manufactories were swept away like grass before a prairie fire. Displaced labor overflowed into agricultural employ, and wages went down and down. Henry Clay said in a speech at that time that "property values were by this policy slaughtered more than 50

The tariff of 1824 restored national prosperity. Free trade in 1832 canceled again values by its tariff "for revenue only," strangling both industry and commerce.

In 1842, exhausted by experiment, misrule and free trade, the country restored the Whig party, with a dominant policy of protection, to power. The south, seeing its "peculiar institution"

threatened by the wonderful prosperity of the north, and the probability of its loss of atical supremacy, tyrannized the Demo- Why, till your men works cratic party into practical serfdom. In 1846 per day as our men do." ness was paralyzed and ruin undermined the 000 per annum, yet our importations under the lowered rate of duty were doubled. The only reason a wider spread disaster did not again overwhelm us was that we paid our European indebtedness of nearly, a thousand

millions of dollars from the newly discovered treasures of California. In 1857 the free trade south again demanded through the Democratic party a lowering of the already low rate of duties. Cotton and tobacco, of which the south held a ple appear anxious for it." monopoly in the world's market, placed it beyond competition, and it remained uninstopped, public works abandoned and tens of many favors, ask one of you?" thousands of employes, laboring in manufac tories and mines, were thrown out of work render you any service. Name it, sire." and glutted the already overloaded channels paid a rate of interest as high as 12 per cent. you. Will you be my substitute, Daniel f. of the Republican party have been marked 'chief had been promised, and, bowing his head down at 21 and 3 per cent. Is there in this he left the room. -W. J. Lampton. any lesson to be learned, or is knowledge

Senator James Arkell. PROTECTION IN GERMANY.

The Wonderful Increase in Her Industries Since 1880.

Germany has had protection since 1880. In 1878 she imported 500,000 wool hats. - In 1888 she imported only 30,000. Under protection the manufacture of linen in Germany has increased 300 per cent.; wages have increased at a greater rate than in England, and many thousands more workingmen are regularly employed than before

that country secured protection. Regarding the iron and steel industry The Tariff League Bulletin mys: "The Iron and Steel association of Ger-

years ago they were represented by 330 firms, employing but 151,000 persons. Their monthly wages have increased 52 per cent., and this rule of increase of wages will apply to all Germany. Wages are lower in Germany, but they are much higher than under free trade, and their lower standard than that of Great Britain is more than compensated for by their cheaper food, raiment and house rent than is paid for by the British wage workers."

This should put a quietus on those free trade organs that have been telling us that rotection has not benefited Germany. If they had taken the trouble to ascertain the facts they would have remained silent. But facts are something which the average free trade paper doesn't care to become too fa-

THE PARTISAN POSTAL SERVICE. rratic Postmasters Open Mai

ter and Violate the Laws. The demoralization of the postal service growing in an alarming way. A chorus of plaint comes from all parts of the coun-The western papers are full of charges the Democratic postmasters, who clearly ignore the postal regulations in many respects. Even in New York the Democratic postmasters seem to be leagued together in hindering the delivery of mail supposed to be Republican. Wrappers on Republican newspapers are either removed entirely or torn open so that free trade and tariff reform documents can be inserted. These breaches the postal regulations have been most frequent in states that by the Democrats are put on the doubtful list. In Indiana the work of distributing Republican documents through the mails has been conducted with the greatest difficulty, and every possible hindrance seems to have been put in the way. It is especially so with documents and letters addressed to Germans, for it is on their votes that the Democrats hope to squeeze out a hare plurality. Gen. Habercon. who is in charge of the German bureau for the Republican national committee, has received many complaints from Germans in that state. Documents and letters addressed to them have either been kept back as long as possible without arousing suspicion, or they have been opened and pamphlets bolstering up the Mills free trade bill have been in-In Ohio the postal service became so bad

and so much publicity was given to the management of the Columbus office, that the department at Washington was compelled to send a special inspector there to make an intions of the postal laws are charged against afterward sending it through the state, a camsend and his assistants, as second class matter. at the same rate allowed to the publishers of regular new spapers. These papers were admitted in bundles and sent to the Democratic postmastery in various parts of the state. By them the packages were opened and the circular folded into Republican papers.

The Party of Reform.

Democratic "economy" under President Cleveland in the last year has created 799 new offices, of which 675 get annual salaries making a total of \$762,216.50, while the per diem pay of the remaining 124 is estimated at an aggregate of \$100,000 per annum. This does ernment is costing about \$2,000,000 more a administration. As the Democrats used to

The Tariff in Australia In the parts of Australia where there is a protective tariff wages are higher than they are in any other part of the world, says The New York Press

P. J. Murphy is an Irishman who went to

Australia twenty-six years ago. There was in all particulars duly advertised no tariff on imports there then, and Mr. Murphy has a very vivid recollection of a great soup house for the poor on the top of the highest hill in Melbourne. In 1867, under Sir laid on all articles which the Australians act for the formation of borough governments and had eighteen men employed; in one year eight hundred and eighty one. much per day as the same kind of workmen in any one year, as they shall deem expedien those of his own race, can be fooled for a min-

"While in Brussels, Belgium, last summer," said W. H. Perkins, "I saw some skilled la borers making spiral steel car springs, such as aforesaid to locate in such borough. we use on our freight cars. They receive 60 2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take cents per day, while our blacksmiths receive

\$2 for the same work. I asked the Belgian proprietor why he didn't pay more. He said I am handicapped. When I get \$100 worth of car springs into New York harbor for 1 sell my car springs in America I have to sa lute your Yankee flag and give up \$50." "Where does that come from!" I asked. "It comes off my men's wages," he said

"Free trade!" he exclaimed: "why I would flood the Yankees with car springs. I would treble niv works to-morrow."
"But wouldn't that break our steel car springs makers up!" I asked. "Yes, for a while

"But suppose America had free trade:"

this political combination, defensive and de . This tells the whole story. How can any case the personal estate of such idiot or lunatic, structive, again established substantial free wage curner in the country vote for President together with the profits of his or her lands and trade. The old tragedy was repeated. Busi- Cleveland's re-election! Bread, meat and clothing should be more to any man that ever of his or her household, if any he or see shall work of the laborious and prosperous years. life long affiliation with any party whose have, it shall and may be lawful for the Exports fell off from \$68,000,000 to \$21,000, policy becomes hostile to his best interests,-San Francisco Chronicle,

At the White House.

up the country with his retaliation message. "Yes, sire," responded Daniel, meekly,

my message! "It is not at all improbable, sire. The peo-"I hope not, Daniel; but if the people are over hasty and plunge the nation into the jured. Northern enterprises, however, were bloody vortex, may I, who have done you se "Certainly, sire. I will only be too glad to

"Well, Damel"-and the chief magistrate's of labor. . The government itself, lacking voice sank-"in case of war, I will need a subrevenues for its expenses from so low a tariff, stitute, and there is no man in whom I could resorted with a shaken credit to loans. It more implicitly trust my war record than, in on its bonds that under the protective policy Daniel's cheek paled, but his word to his

again to be reached by punishment -Ex- There'll Be a Blgger One in November was not even recognized, although one dele gate did west it referred to the committee or pensions. - Ohio State Journal.

. This Mills bill is a step in the wrong direction. It is a step toward free trade, and if Continued from First Page,

he cities of this state in which commission

f adjustment have been or shall hereafter

6 And be it enacted. That in each and all of

ppointed under the provisions of the act of the egislature of this state to which this act is s supplement: the officials of said city who shall have the cost dy of the records of taxes, assess r water rents, or either or any of them, or who. by the act of incorporation of said city, are qualified to make official certificates in regard thereto, shall upon the request of the said com-missioners, prepare and furnish to them, for their use in making their determinations under the provisions of said act certificates under his r arages of such axer, assessments and water rates or water rents, as recorded in said records in his or their custody, which are liens upon real estate within said city, and he shall fur ish such certificates concer ing such pr perties within said city within a reasonable time after such request; that in making return of the taxes n arrears he shall pecify and set out in his cer ificate the years in which such arrearages occurred and the amount thereof, the valuation of he property for the purpose of faration, and unt or amounts of poll and other special taxes not included in the general tax rate of side of such arrearages, for each and every year such arrearages; that in such certificates of arearages of taxes said officials shall retu-n such arrearages in the same tracts or parcels of lots as they appear in the tax levy for each and every year thereof; that in no case shall he include in ne item of his certificate the arrea ages of taxes on more than one tract or parcel of lots appear-ing in he tax levy for the last year included in sail cert ficate; that in making return of the assessments in arrears, he shall return such aras they appear in the original /a ses-ment and o as to, in all cases, show the tracts or lots affected thereby as they are delineated and numbered on the official map of the city in force t the time of the making of such returns and ertifica es; provided, that if the plot or lot as which a certificate is given shall be part of a arger tract against which taxes and assessments have been made as a whole, and remain inpaid, thed the said certificate shall include he whole of such tract and each sob-division thereof; provided fur her, that the officials hererequired to fu nish certificates shall not be able for any error or omission ther-in. . And be it enacted. That the officer in city authorized to make sale of lands sold by rtue of the act to which this a supplement, and the supplyments thereto, shall in every case be he officer now or hereafter authorized by law to make sale of lands sold therein for unpaid or delinquent taxes to whom, when confirmed the said report, or the certified copy thereof, shall be transmitted for this purpose. And be it enacted, That payments in redemition from sales under this act, shall be made to the same officers, and sales shall be anceled from the records by the same efficers f the several cities, as is by the charters of the respective cities required to be done. 8. And be it enacted, That this act shall take ffect immediately Approved April 24 1888.

CHAPTER CCCXXXI. An Act to enable cities in this state to pay pastimprovement certificates out of the gen eral funds of such cities vestigation. The editor of The Columbus

Journal, in an open letter published in his

land as a state of the Senate and General

Assembly of the state of New Jersey. That it
shall and may be lawful for any city in this paper, charges the office with opening his state in which improvement certificates have been or shall be issued to any person for work private mail and inserting Democratic camrolled on-father had his well improved In response to the clamorous appeal of the paign matter inside the folds of newspapers be furnished for the construction, grading or and expenses of such the postmaster for receiving in his office, and been collected by such city, or paid over by the owners of the property assessed for such improvement, to pay the said certificates on preentation by the holders thereof to the treasure of such city out of the general c ntingent fund f such city, or in the same manner that a judgment for the amount of such certificate or cer tificates would be met and paid by such city before the passage of this act. !. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts acts inconsistent herewith, be and they hereby are repealed, and that this act shall take Approved April 24, 1888.

CHAPTER CCCXXXII. An Act in relation to certain sales of lands. enen ents, hereditamer ts or real estate, made under the order of and confirmed by any court of this state. ative to the advertisement of sales of lands. enements, hereditaments or real estate have ot been in certain cases in all respects comalied with whereby the titles to certain lands enements, hereditaments or real estate are illeged to be defective or uncertain . Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the state of New Jersey, That no month than it did under the last Republican sale of any lands, tenements, he editaments or real estate heretofore made under the order of and confirmed by any court of this, state, shall "reform is necessary."-Philadelphia be invalidated by reason of any omission to adve tise such sale, or any adjournment thereof, in the manner and for the length of time then required by law, or by reason of any other irregularity or default in such advertisement; but the purchaser of such lands, tenements, hereditaments or real estate, having paid the price thereof, and having received his or ner deed be deemed to have as good and complete a title thereto as if such sale or adjournment had been 2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take

Approved April 24, 1888.

CHAPTER CCCXXXIII James McCulloch, a 10 per cent, duty was A Further supplement to the act entitled "An were able to produce themselves. Mr. Mur. approved April fifth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, which said supplement phy was trying to make shoes at the time was approved March fifteenth, one thousand after the tariff laws were in operation

1. Be it enacted by the state of New Jersey. That secAssembly of the state of New Jersey. That sec-1. Be it enacted by the Sen te and General prices, went up again four or five years later "An act for the formation of borough govern under the Sir Patrick Gavan Duffy tariff of ments," approved April fifth, one thousand eight 25 per cent., and the Australians began to ment was approved March fifteenth, one thou build machinery and locomotives, make steel sand eight hundred and eighty one, be and the rails and operate foundries and mills. There same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: was no use for the old soup house on the hill.

2. And be it enacted, I had it shall have been supported by the hill lawful for the council of every borough organ. Mr. Murphy is a builder now, and under the ized and formed under the act to which this is a present tariff of from 35 to 42 per cent. pays supplement, to order and cause to be assessed his carpenters and masons three times as and raised by tax every year, such sum or sums of money, not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars get in England. He says that if anybody for the current expenses of such borough, which should seriously propose free trade in Australia it would start a social and political the same as provided for and directed in the act revolution, and he doesn't understand how to which this is a supplement; provided, that workingmen in this country, and especially such mayor and common council shall have power to exempt from municipal taxation, either in whole or in part, for a period not exceeding five years, the property of manufac'uing corporations, companies and individual en terprises, employing labor within the limits of any such borough, and manufacturing therein; for the purpose of inducing such manufacturing corporation, company or individual enter, rise

> CHAPTER CCCXXXIV, A Supplement to an act entitled "An act concerning idites and lunatics" [Revision], approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four: 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That sec tion four of an act entitled "An act concerning diots and lunatics" [Revision], approved March twenty-seventh, anno domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy four, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as fol

effect immediately

Approved April 24, 1888.

4. And be it enacted that if any such idiot or lunatic is justly indebted to any person or persons, or if any person or persons shall have advanced moneys, purchased necessaries or rendered services on account of any such idiot or lunatic, for his or her care, support or maintenance, or fo the preservation or benefit of his or her estate, beyoud the ability of any such idiot or lunatic to pay the same out of his or her personal estate, or in tenements, shall be insufficient for his or support and comfortable maintenance, and that court of the county in which the lands and tenements of any such idiot or lunatic shall be situate, or for the chancellor, on full investigation of the situation and circumstances of the said idiot's or lunatic's real and personal estate, and "Daniel!" remarked the president to his advances which have been made on his or her of the just debts owing by him or her, and of the private secretary the day after he had stirred account, and of the services rendered for him or her or for his or her estate, from time to time, to order the guardian of such idiot or lunatic to "Yes, sire," responded Daniel, meekly.

sell so much of the timber growing or being upon the lands of said idiot or lunatic, or to sell such parts of the said idiot's or lunatic's lands. tenements, hereditaments or real estate as said said court, or the chancellor, shall direct and judge sufficient to pay his or her just debts and the advances as above mentioned, and proper and necessary for his or her support and mainte nance, and for the support of his or her household, if any he or she have.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 24, 1888. CHAPTER CCCXXXV.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of street railway companies and to regulate the same," approved April sixth, one thousand eight hundred Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the state of New Jersey, That seetion eight of the act entitled 'An act to provide for the incorporation of street railway companies and to regulate the same "approved April sixth, one thousand eight hundred and eightysix, be and the same is hereby amended so as to The joke of the season is on President Cleve 8. And be it enacted. That the board of alder

land. He did not acknowledge Governor men, e-mmon council, b ard of commissioners Foraker's invitation to attend the opening of township committee or other governing body the Ohio centennial exposition, but replied to any municipality or township, upon the peti ion the Onio centennial exposition, but replied to of the directors of say c mpany incorporated the commander of the Grand Army, who has under this act, or a majority thereof, for a local sent no invitation, and the president's message tion of the tracks of its railway therein conformably to the route des guated in their articles of incorporation, shall give notice to all parties interested, by publication in one or more newspapers published and circulated in said municipality or township, or, if none be pub-lished there, then by posting in five of the m st public places in such municipa ity or township at least fourteen days before th ir meeting, of that step is acquiesced in by the people of the time and place at which they will consider United States in the coming election then the such application for location; and, after bearing, they shall pass an ordinance refusing such Democratic party is committed to take the location or granting the same or any portion next step, and the next step, and so on until thereof, under such lawful restrictions as they the workingmen and producers of this counter will be workingmen and producers of this counter will be workingmen and producers of this counter the location thus granted shall be deemed to be a set of the location thus granted shall be determined to be a set of the location thus granted shall be determined to be a set of the location thus granted shall be determined to be a set of the location thus granted shall be determined to be a set of the location that granted shall be determined to be a set of the location that granted shall be determined to be a set of the location that try will be reduced to the abject and hard and taken to be the true location of the tracks many represents 350 firms, with a capital of conditions that prevail in European countries by raid directors shall be field with the sec-

ce thereof, and a cony thereof delivered to clers or other equivalent officer of the mu cipality or township; provided, that no street highway where a street railway may be then ted and operated within one thousand aid tailway nor parallel thereto within

retary of state within thirty days after receiving

blocks thereof, without the written consent the company then operating said railway ext to cross the same; and that nothing herein tained shall be deemed to authorize the concition of any street railway upon any road fully built or controlled by any turnpike, as road or toll road company without the tren consent of such turnpike, plank road or company; and provided further, that such inance shall not be passed or adopted until company applying for a location of route in the company with the clerk of the board of aldergor other body to which application is made shall file with the clerk of the board of aldermed or other body to which application is made the written consent of the owners of at least one-half of the property fronting on such, portion of the street or highway through which such rall way is to be made which written consent shall be acknowledged by the subscribers thereto as are deed sentitled to be recorded; if the route thus accepted shall be shorter than the route designated in the certificate of incorthe route designated in the certificate of incor ion a proportionate part of the moneys position a property of the certificate of incorporation shall be forthwith refunded by the treasurer to the said company: funded as aforesaid for any difference h of the route less than helf a mile. be tenacted, That section eleven o act be and the same is hereby a ten 'ed so read as follows: And be it enacted. That the board of a der ren, common council, board of commission ers to anship committee, or other governing of any municipality or township in which ompany incrotorated under this act may or operate its road, may, from time to such restrict ons as they deem the time, under such restrictions as interests of the public may require, and under the restrictions contained in the eighth section the restrictions contained in the eighth section to the restriction of the stru-ted, or its lessees and assigns, to

this act, upon petition, authorize a street railway company whose charter has been duly accepted and whose tracks have been located extend the location of its tracks within the vity or tow ship; and such extended shall be deemed to be the true 'ocation f the trucks of the company, if the acceptan e recof in writing is filed in the office of the retary of state within thirty days after the of such o dina ce; and the said company; the said company shal, at the time of filing hacceptance, file therewith a certificate of length of such extension, sworn to by the ent, treasurer and se retary, and a ma of the directors of said company, and at the same time, pay to the state treas-h-sum of two thousand dollars for each of said extension, and a proportionate or any fractions over or under a mile; noneys shall be refunded to the company red to the u e of the state at the tim and in the manner provided in the third and tenth sections of this act; and the building extension shall not be commenced until oing requirements shall have been combe it enacted. That section twelve of

act be and the same is bereby amended read as follows: be it enacted. That if any street railompany incorporated under this act shall acquire from the board of a dermen, comil. board of commissio ers township e or other governing body of any muy or township, within the bounds of shall seek the wight to construct its right to locate its track or any satisfactory operative portion thereof, as the same shall be described in the certificate of incorporation, t may ble an amended certifiate of ir corporafor any exces of length in the new route over by the state treasurer in the manner and at the times prescribed in the third and tenth section of this act; and if the new route shall be shorter than the old the state trea-urer shall forthwith refund to the said company of surer a proportionate amount of the o held by him for the said difference in ovided, such difference shall exceed mile: or the said company may certify to the state treasurer in writing, under the majority of the board of directors, the failure of cipal or township authorities to grant rative route, and thereupon the state treasurer shall refund to said company the monite by it with him as afores id, and the charter of said company shall thereupon be come null and void. be it enacted, That whenever the loca e tracks of any street railway compan incorporated under the act referred

any board of commissioners of other governing body of any municipality or township wherein the same is located, the location thus granted shall be deemed and taken to be the true loca-tion of the tracks of said railway, and shall be as valid and effectual as if the same had been granted by a boar t of aldermen, common coun waship committee designated in said act; provided; an acceptance thereof shall have been filed with the scretary of state, as provided by section eight of said act; and provided further, that this act shall not apply, unless money shall have been actually expended in the 5. And be it enacted. That this get shall be Approved April 24, 18-8.

CHAPTER CCC XXVI. ment to an act entitled. 'An act con-saving banks," approved April twenone thousand eight hundred and sevenacted by the Senate and General of the State of New Jersey, That the supplement to the act to which this is a sup-plement, and which last supplement was apbruary twenty-second, one thousand eight hu dred and eighty-eight, shall be and the reby amended to read as follows: enacted by the Senate and General of the State of New Jersey, That banks shall, in lieu of all other taxes, ay an annual tax on the amount of their de-sits of one half of one per centum, after deerefrom available funds on hand or on deposit to meet current payments or expenses, and the amount invested in any securities issued by this state or by any county, town, township, or city in this state, or which, by the statutes of this state or of the United States, are exempt

under foreclosure, which real estate 2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take fect immediately. Approved April 27, 1888. that a day be mutually agreed upon to meet the ci izens of New York for the purpose of memori-CHAPTER CCCXXXVII. An Act to amend an act entit ed "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to incorporate and regulate telegraph companies,' approved April ninth, one thousand eight hun-dred and seventy-five" which further supple

ment was approved April first, one thousand dred and eighty seven. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey. That sections one and two of the act of which this is amendatory, be and the same are hereby amended to read as follows:

1. And be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the state of New Jersey, That whenever any telegraph or telephone company, organized by virtue of the act to which this is a lement, or by virtue of any special act shall apply to the common council ttee, or other leg slavive body of any own, township, village or borough in this state (the common council, township committee or other legi-lative body of which is authorized by law to take and appropriate lands or real estate or the opening, laying out, or constructing streets therein, and to make awards for lands or real estate taken therefor, and to levy assessments for benefits or expenses of su h imts, by a board of a-sessment, or otherwise) through which it is intended to construct or extend any telegraph or telephone line, for a designation of the street, streets or highways in or upon which the posts or poles of said company may be erected, it shall be the duty of such legislative body to give such company a writing designating the street, streets or highways in which the posts or poles of said the posts or poles of said company shall be placed, and the manner o of placing the same, subject in other respect to the provisions of the act to which this is'a sup. of congress, for their consideration and use. plement: the street, streets or highways to be designated as af resaid shall be such as form a practicable and suitable continuous route for the line of said company through such municipality, ng and ending upon a pub ic highway. and shall be designated with due regard to the improvement of facilities for telegraphic or telecommunications; in case such commor council, township committee, or other legislative body shall not, within fifty days from the time of the making of such application, give to such campany a writing designating the street, streets ways in which the posts or poles of such or highways in which the posts or poles of such company may be erected, and the manner of placing the same, as hereinbefore provided, it shall be lawful for such company to apply to the circuit court of the county in which such city, town, to enship, village or borough is situate, or to the judge thereof, after a hearing upon twenty days' notice to such common council, township commutee or other legislative hear township committee or other legislative body, which notice shall be published at least once a week for two weeks in a newspaper in which the ordinances of such city, town, township, vi.lage or borough are published ac-cording to law, or in case there is no such official

cording to law, or in case there is no such official newspaper, then in a newspaper published in the county to be designated by said court or judge, shall, as speedfly as possible hear the matter in question, and may, in the discretion of said court or judge, designate the street, streets or highways in which the posts or poles of such company may be er c ed and the manner of p acing the same, which designation shall have the same force and effect as if made he the the same force and effect as if made by the legislative body of said city, town, township. village or borough.

2. And be it enacted, That it shall be unlawful

for any telegraph or telephone company to con-truct or extend any telegraph or tel-ephone inc. or to erect any posts or poles herefor in any city, town, township, willinge or borough having the powers enumerated in the first section of this act, without first obtaining such designation of their route, and then only upon the fireet, streets or highways so to be 3. And be it enacted, That this act shall be ublic act, and shall take effect im-

JOINT RESOLUTION, No. 1. Joint Resolution authorizing the appointment of a commission to locate and mark out the boundary line between the state of New Jersey and the state of New York, in the Hudson river, New York bay, Kill Von Kull and Arthur Kill or Staten lained sounds. Whereas, Deputes are likely to arise between citizens of this state and citizens o the state of New York as to the true location of the boundary line between the two states in lands under wat-r in the Hudson river New York bay, Kill Von Kull

and Arthur Kill or Staten Island sounds; and whereas, by reason of the absence of any means to locate the boundary line in the above-named raters, an uncertainty exists about the true location thereof between the state of New Jersey and the state of New York, as defined in the acentitled "An act for the settlement of the terri-tor al limits and jurisdiction between the states of New Jersey and New York," passed the sixth of New Jersey and New York," passed the sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three; new, therefore,

1. Be it resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey. That the governor of this state be and he is hereby authorized to appoint three commissioners, with power on the part of the state to meet any aut orities of the state of New York, and with them locate and mark out by reference to permanent landmarks.

mark out, by reference to permapent landmarks, monuments or buoys, the boundary line between the two states in lands under water in the Hudson iver, New York bay, Kill Von Kuil sound and Arhur will or Staten Island sound; that the expense said commission shall be paid by the treasurer on the warrant of the comptroller, after being first approved by the governor.

2. And be it resolved. That this resolution take effect immediately. Approved February 14, 1888

JOINT RESOLUTION, No. II. Joint Reso ution to congress, asking the appropri-ation of funds to defray the expense of an international congress to · rovide for a uniform system of saving the lives of shipwrecked mari-

Whereas, The life-saving service of the United States, under its present efficient management, has well-nigh approached perfection; and whereas, the crews of many vessels from f reign ports, by reason of diversity of language, do not un-derstand the present system; thereby causing loss of life when the means of rescue are within their reach; therefore, I. Be it resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the Sta e of New Jersey, That our sen tors and representatives in congress be re-spectfully requested to use their influence for and arke the passage of a bill making such appropriation as will defray the expense of an international congress, the o ject being to adopt a uniform

2. And be it resolved. That the governor of this state be requesed to transmit a copy of this resolution to each of our senators and representa-Approved February 15, 1888.

system which will be understood by the sailors of

JOINT RESOLUTION, No. III int Resolution requesting congress to make an sppropriation for the removal of Smith's or Windmill island, from the Delaware river. Whereas, The navigation of the Delaware river between the cities of Camden, in the state of New Jersey, and Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania; is impeded and obstructed by the island known as Smith's island, or Windmill island, located near the centre of said river, t the great loss, inconvenience and damage to the citizens of this state, and of the state of Pennavlvania: therefore,

Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the senators and representatives in congress from this state are earnestly requested to support and use their influence with the present congress for an appropriation of sufficient money to defray the expense of an examination of the islands in the claware river, between the cities of Philadelphia and Camden, with a view to the removal of said islands, which not only impede and obstruct the navigation of a said river, but are the occasion o ens of this state and of the state of Pennsylvania 2 And be it resolved. That copies of this resolu tion be forwarded to the senators and representation with the sec etary of state, describing a tives in congress from New Jersey, by the secre-

Approved February 15, 1888,

JOINT RESOLUTION, No. IV. Joint Resolution in reference to the closing of the first one hundred years of constitutional government in the United States of America. Whereas. The thirtieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nive, will close the first century of constitutional government, being the centennial of the day when George Washing ton, the first president elected by the people of this country, in the presence of the first senate and house of representatives of the United States, and of a vast assemblage of the people in front of Federal hall, in Wall street, in the city of New York, took the solemn oath of office to support the constitution of the United States. and to administer the government in the sacred interests of the people and of the Union; and whereas, the test of one hundred years, under every variety of circumstances incident to the Orange Branch, 900 A M., 130, 4.00, 6.15, 8 experiment of a government formed and adminis 9.30 P M. tered by the people, has removed all doubts as to its success, and verified the most sanguine hopes of the friends of liberty, and its existence has been sustained by the moral force of its people, so that it now commands the admiration 1.27, 5.24 an 17.51 P M. of the civilized world, and as this event is the culmination of those that have preceded it, in camp, upon the field and in the halls of legislation; and whereas, the people of the state of New Jersey will cordially aid and co-operate in making the memory of the day a worthy conclusion of the series of centennial celebrations held in commemoration of these important events in the history of the country; and whereas, the people of New Jersey are in sympathy with the resolutions adopted by the legislature of the state of Tennessee, at a recent session, and with the sentiment expressed by the citizens of New York city, in public meeting on the tenth of November last; now, therefore,

1 Be it re-olved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the congress of the United States be requested, as a mark of gratitude and respect to the men who founded this republic, to erect a monument in Fairmount park, in the city of Philadelphia, where one hundreth anniversary of the declaration of American independence was celebrated and officially participated in all nations, to signalize and perpetuate that event in the world's history. the monument to bear the names of the signers of the declaration of independence, the names of the

framers of the constitution of the United States. and also the names of the representatives of for eign governments to the centennial celebration of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, who gave to this country as perpetual souvenirs, to be hibits of their various governments at the center And whereas, It is important that the original thirteen states who laid the foundation of our government should take the initiative in preserving the recollection of historical events 2. Be it resolved, That the governor of this state be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to the executives of each of the states, and request them to be present in person or by delegate, and

alizing congress upon this subject. Approved February 22, 1888. JOINT RESOLUTION, No. V.

loint Resolution relative to the preservation of fish in the waters and seas in and contiguous and near to the state of New Jersey, within the jurisdiction of the United States. HEREAS, Serious complaint have been, and are. being made, that numerous persons and parties have been, and are, by various modes and de vices, at all available seasons of the year, gath ering and destroying unusually large quantities of menhaden and other fish in waters and seas in and contiguous and near to the territory of the state of New Jersey, and within the jurisdiction of the United States, and persist so to continue to gather and destroy such kind of fish under the pretense of pursuing therein a legitimate and lawful occupation of using the same and the products thereof for manufacturing and various purposes other than for food: an whereas, serious complaints have been and are nade, that such gathering and destruction of fish, if so continued, will work a material injury to and diminution of fish useful and necessary for food in said waters and seas, to the great injury of the residents and citizens of the state of New Jersey, and detrimental to the welfare o the same; therefore, . Be it resolved by the Senate and General As. embly of the State of New Jersey. That three proper and fit persons be appointed by the senate and general assembly in joint meeting assembled. ertain as far as no to such complaints, and suggest such remedy as they may deem advisable in the premises; and make their r-port in writing to the present er next legislature of this state, and also to our senators and congressmen during the present session 2 And be it resolved, That the compensation and expenses of the three persons so appointed shall be paid to them by the treasurer of this state out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, but the same shall not exceed five hundred dollars in the aggregate. Passed February 27, 1888

JOINT RESOLUTION, No. VI. Joint Resolution to equalize the right of fishing in the navigable waters of the United States which border on any state or territory. Whereas, A bill has been introduced by Congressman Hires in the house of representatives of the United States, known as house bill 1651, to equalize the right of fishing in pavigable us ers the United States which bord ron any state r territory; therefore, 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and General As-sembly of the State of New Jersey. That our senators and representatives in congress be respectfully r quested to use their influence for and urge the asage of the said bill introduced to equalize the right of fishing in the pavigable waters of the nited States which border on any state or terri-

2. And be it resoived. That a copy of this resolu-

tion be sent to each of our senators and represen-

Approved February 28, 1888.

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 1X. Joint Resolution providing for the purchase of a portrait of the late Honorable Joel Parker. ereas, The late Honorable Joel Parker was honorably conspicuous and eminently useful during a quarter of a century, the administration of our affairs of state; and whereas, by his patriotism, amid the national agony and danger of civil conflict, and by his wisdom and integrity after peace had come, he earned econium for himself and honored this commonwealth as its chief executive; and whereas, during his connection with the judiciary this state his service was distiguished and

scrupulously upright; and whereas, he is worthy of being ranked a peer of those other statesmen and jurists who gained respect, gratitude and honor from the State of New lersey: therefore, 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and General assembly of the State of New Jersey, That a committee of three be appointed, two from the house of assembly and one from the senate, to procure a portrait of the late Honorable Joel Packer, which shall be bung on the walls of the assembly chamter; the cost of said portrait, not exceeding one thousand dollars, after being approved by said committee or a majority thereof, shall be paid by the state treasurer upon a warrant drawn by the comptroller. 2. And be it resolved, That this joint resolution shall take effect immediately.

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. X. Joint Resolution concerning a committee

inquire into the management of the state as lum for the insane at Morristown, N. J. 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and General sembly of the State of New Jersey, That the joint committee appointed under a concurre resolution adopted February 21, 1888, to inqui into the the government, management an i de cipline of the state asylum for the lusane forristown, N. J., shall be authorized to sit du ing the recess of the legislature and shall had ower to summon and compel the attendant efore them of such persons as they may dec necessary and proper to testify, and any men ber of said committee may administer an oat to any person so summoned, and the person testifying shall be entitled to receive the witness fees and mileage as are now allowed ersons summoned to testify in the courts his state; the said committee shall have pow employ a stenograher and messenger and fix their compensation, which compensation is gether with the fees and mileage of witness and such other necessary expenses as shall incurred by the committee in the pursuit their inquiry shall be paid by the state treat arer on the warrant of the comptroller when duly approved and certified by the chairman the committee. 2. And be it resolved. That this joint resolution

Approved March 23, 1888 JOINT RESOLUTION NO. XI. Joint Resolution to recompense Joseph Crowell, of Rahway, for certain disburs ments incident to the first call for voluntee hereas, Joseph T. Crowell, of Rahway, whe the first call to arms was made, in order equip men for service, on that immediate d mand, and make provision for their families expended from his own resources funds re pisite, and has not been reimbursed the for: the efore. 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and General

shall take effect immediately

Assembly of the State of New Jerrey, That these be paid to Joseph T. Crowell, of Rahway, the amount of money thus advanced by him, with the interest thereon, in equiping and furnish ing aid to volunteers under the the first call for il nations, and thus perfect the means of saving troops and in assistance to their families. 2. And be it resolved. That the amount clair under this joint resolution, on the approvi of the governor, is hereby appropriated, ar the comptroller is hereby authorized and rected to draw his warrant on the treasurer 8. And be it enacted, That this joint resolution shall take effect immediately. Approved March 30, f888

> Del., Lack, and Western R.R. Newark and Bloomfield Branch.

TO NEW YORK. 1 Leave Glenri | ge-6 06, 6 32, 7, 17, 7, 54, 8 30, 9, 1 10.33, 11.37, a.m., 12.43, 1.43, *2.33, 3.33, 4.42, 5.2 5.53, 6.13, 6.47, 8.18, 9.38, 11.08 p. m. 12.43 a. m. Leave Bloomfield-6.08, 6.54, 7.19, 7.56, 183 9.19, 10.35, 11.39, a.m., 12.46, 1.45, *2.35, 3.35, 4. 5.24, 5.55, 6.15, 6.49, 8.20, 9.40, 11.10, p.m., 12,4, a. Leave Watsessing-6.10, 6.56, 7,21, 7.58. 10,38, (1,41 a.m., 12,49, 1,48, *2,38, 3,38, '4,46, 5, 5,58, 6,18, 6,51, 8,23, 9,43, 11, 12 p.m., 12,47 a.m. * Satur lays only ! Does not stop at Newark. FROM NEW YORK.

Leave Barclay Street-6.30, 7.20, 8.10, 9.30, 10. 11.30 a m, 12.30, *1.20, 2.10 3.40, 4.20, 4.40, 5 lo, 5.36 6.20, 7.00, 8.30, 10.00, 11,30 p.m. Leave Newark for Bloomfiel 1-6.20, 6.45, 7.15 7 53 8 43 10 03 11 03 a m 12 03 1 03 *1.56 2 4.13, 5.24, 5.44, 6.03, 6.53, 7.40, 9.03, 10.38 p.m., 12.4 *Saturdays only. NOTE-Leave Christopher street 5 minutes

N. Y. & Greenwood Lake R. R. Leave Bloomfield-5-31, 6.49, 7.33, 7.52,

later than time given above.

8.33, 8.59, 10.28, a. m., 1,43, 3.26, 3.51, 5.04.6. Leave Chambers Street-6.00, 8:20, 9:21, a 12, m., 1,45, 3 40, 4 20, 4 30, 5 00 5,10, 5 40, 6 3 00, 8,30, 10,00 p.m., 12 midnight. Sunday Trains from New York, 9 00, 10 00 A and . O PM. Sunday Trains from New Yor sun lay Train to New York, leave Bloomfiel at 7.55 A.M., 6 45 and 7.22 P.M. to New York via Orange Branch on Sunday Leave Bloomfi id Avenue at 7.45, 9.27, A

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